MONTHLY COMMENTARY

What Type of Recession?

I believe there is significant confusion in the general commentary regarding recessions and their impact on risk assets. The commentary usually follows straightforward logic: Recessions have coincided with drawdowns in equities and other risk assets. Therefore, no matter the circumstances, if we have a recession, you don't want to own risk assets.

There's an easy, ongoing counterpoint to this logical fallacy: Germany. During Q4 2022 and Q1 2023, Germany experienced a recession that coincided with a +29% gain in the DAX Index. Similarly, Japan experienced several high-employment recessions in the 2010s that had modest to no impact on risk assets.

Yes, it is true that US recessions have historically coincided with weak performance for risk assets and poor labor markets. But it is not true that all recessions include bad labor markets. The focus on recession as an indicator of market returns is misguided. Instead, we should consider the type of recession we will eventually have. In a world of low-trend real GDP growth, a boring German or Japanese-style recession will become increasingly common.

Bad recessions — the ones that coincide with bear markets — are almost always caused by negative **NGDP** (i.e., negative aggregate income) **growth.** That's not a concern in the US at the current time (Fig. 1).

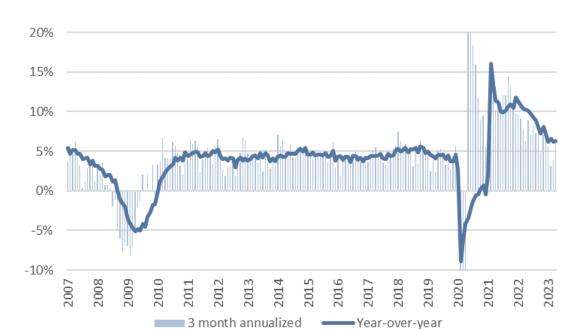


Fig. 1: Aggregate Weekly Payroll growth, a proxy for NGDP, remains above 5%



Source: Bloomberg, Mill Creek.

Safe Spending Rates

Last year's surge in interest rates brought pain to bond portfolios, but pain begets gain in financial markets. Some of the biggest beneficiaries of higher rates are investors that are spending out of their portfolios.

Sometimes clients ask us about so-called *safe withdrawal rates*. The only way to be perfectly "safe" regarding spending is to invest in a portfolio of inflation-indexed bonds that perfectly match your future spending – an impossibility of precognition that doesn't account for longevity risk — or to annuitize the portfolio. Still, we can approximate safe spending rates using inflation-indexed bond yields. For example, a current safe spending rate for an investor with a 30-year horizon is about 4%, up from a measly 3% during 2020.

Of course, most investors can and will target spending rates above 4% because they are comfortable accepting some level of investment risk, bequest risk, and spending risk. A customized financial plan is the most effective way to combine these factors, along with incorporating personal nuances around taxes, asset allocation, and asset location.

6.5%

6.0%

5.5%

4.5%

4.0%

3.5%

2.5%

1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 2023

Fig. 2: "Safe withdrawal rates" increased in 2022

Source: Bloomberg, Mill Creek.



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